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(21) International Application Number: PCT/GB94/02395 (22) International Filing Date: 2 November 1994 (02.11.94) (30) Priority Data: 9322555.5 2 November 1993 (02.11.93) GB (71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): DUNCAN GROUP PLC [GB/GB]; Stanley House, High Street, Ripley, Surrey GU23 6AY (GB). (71)(72) Applicant and Inventor: KELEMEN, Mary, Viktoria [GB/GB]; 299 Sheen Road, Richmond, Surrey TW10 5AW (GB). (74) Agent: BOULT WADE TENNANT; 27 Fumival Street, London EC4A 1PQ (GB).		(81) Designated States: AM, AT, AU, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CN, CZ, DE, DK, EE, ES, FI, GB, GE, HU, JP, KE, KG, KP, KR, KZ, LK, LR, LT, LU, LV, MD, MG, MN, MW, NL, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SI, SK, TJ, TT, UA, US, UZ, VN, European patent (AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG), ARIPO patent (KE, MW, SD, SZ). Published With international search report.
(54) Title: A STERILANT SOLUTION AND A METHOD OF STERILISING SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS (57) Abstract <p>A method of sterilising surgical instruments at ambient temperatures comprises firstly washing the instrument with water and with a detergent liquid having bactericidal properties to remove blood, body fluid and/or body tissue adhering to the instrument and thereafter washing the instrument in a sterile aqueous solution of an iodate and iodide at a pH of from 3 to 5. Also provided is a sterilant liquid which is a sterile aqueous solution of an iodate and an iodide, preferably sodium iodate and potassium iodide, respectively, buffered at a pH of from 3 to 5.</p>		

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- 1 -

**A STERILANT SOLUTION AND A METHOD
OF STERILISING SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS**

5 This invention relates to a sterilising system
and in particular to a method and solution for
sterilising surgical instruments at ambient
temperature.

 Several methods are already known for sterilising
surgical instruments at ambient temperature. One such
10 is described in WO 92/11875 where there is described
and claimed a process for sterilising surgical
instruments at ambient temperature characterised in
that the process comprises the steps of firstly
decontaminating the surgical instrument in a closed
15 environment by washing it with water and with a
detergent liquid having bactericidal properties to
remove any blood, body fluid and/or body tissue
adhering to the instrument, and secondly washing the
instrument in said closed environment in a strongly
20 bactericidal liquid to sterilise the instrument. Also
described and claimed in WO 92/11875 is an apparatus
suitable for use in the process for sterilising
surgical instruments as described above which
apparatus comprises a base unit having connected
25 thereto a closed container for surgical instruments
within which the surgical instruments are to be
sterilised, said container having a fluid-tight lid,
holding means for holding such surgical instruments,
an inlet and an outlet for the detergent and
30 sterilising liquids, venting means, pump means for
pumping the detergent and sterilising liquids into and
out of the container, and sensor and control means for
controlling the order and amount of pumping.

 The above mentioned process and apparatus provide
35 a very effective means of sterilising surgical
instruments, and in particular delicate surgical

- 2 -

instruments such as endoscopes, under ambient conditions so that the surgical instruments are not damaged by the high temperatures employed in conventional autoclaving sterilisation procedures.

5 As is explained in the above mentioned published patent specification, prior cold sterilising procedures have a number of disadvantages which the process and apparatus of the specification overcome.

10 The preferred strongly bactericidal liquid described for use in the second step of the above mentioned process is an iodine solution. Iodine solutions are in fact very effective sterilising media which can destroy all microbes.

15 There is the need for shorter sterilising cycles when using sterilising apparatus since the longer is the sterilising process the longer is the time during which the surgical instruments are unavailable for use, and an advantage of the method of the present invention is that it enables the sterilising procedure
20 to take less time.

According to the present invention there is provided a method of sterilising surgical instruments at ambient temperatures which method comprises firstly
25 washing the instrument with water, then with a detergent liquid having bactericidal properties to remove blood, body fluid and/or body tissue adhering to the instrument and thereafter washing the instrument in a sterile aqueous solution of an iodate and an iodide at a pH of from 3 to 5.

30 The present invention also provides a sterile aqueous solution of an iodate at a concentration of 0.1 M to 1 M and an iodide at a concentration of 0.01 M to 1 M buffered at a pH of from 3 to 5 for use as a sterilising liquid.

35 It should be appreciated that in practice the sterilising solution of the present invention will

- 3 -

usually be used in a sterilising process after the contaminated surgical instruments have already been washed by water and a detergent liquid to remove blood, body fluid and/or body tissue adhering to the instrument. Such detergent is preferably a solution of a quaternary ammonium compound such as Cetrimide, preferably in an amount of 0.07 to 5% by weight, typically a 1% aqueous solution. Cetrimide is a mixture of surface-active quaternary ammonium compounds which are C_{12} , C_{14} and C_{16} alkyltrimethylammonium bromides. The pH of such solution is not critical. However, as mentioned above, the pH of the sterilising liquid itself is important and must be in the range from 3 to 5, preferably at about 4 or 4.5. The pH is stabilised in this range by a suitable buffer, preferably an acetate buffer but any other suitable buffers may be used, such as a citrate/phosphate buffer.

The iodate used in the sterilising solution is preferably sodium iodate and its amount will preferably be in the range from 0.05 M to 0.5 M.

The iodide used in the sterilising solution is preferably potassium iodide which will be used in the range from 0.1 M up to 1 M or 0.5 M. This dissolves any free iodine produced when iodate reacts with iodide at an acid pH.

An example of a sterilising solution in accord with the present invention is a 0.3 M aqueous solution of potassium iodide containing 0.25 M sodium iodate and 0.1 M sodium acetate at a pH of 4.0. Another example of a sterilising solution in accord with the invention is a 0.3 M aqueous solution of potassium iodide containing 0.1 M sodium iodate and 0.1 M sodium acetate buffer at a pH of 4.5.

Some particular considerations need to be borne in mind when using the combination of sodium iodate

and potassium iodide in this invention.

Firstly, one of the primary aims is to produce a solution which has maximum oxidising potential and will also produce a high iodine concentration. The relevant reaction mechanisms are believed to be as follows:-

- 1) Iodate ions are reduced by reducing substances as follows:
$$\text{IO}_3^- + 6\text{H}^+ + 6\text{e}^- \longrightarrow \text{I}^- + 3\text{H}_2\text{O};$$
- 2) Iodate and iodide ions react together to yield free iodine:
$$\text{IO}_3^- + 5\text{I}^- + 6\text{H}^+ \longrightarrow 3\text{I}_2 + 3\text{H}_2\text{O};$$

and
- 3) Free iodine is oxidised by the iodate:
$$\text{IO}_3^- + 2\text{I}_2 + 6\text{H}^+ \longrightarrow 5\text{I}^- + 3\text{H}_2\text{O}$$

However, the solubility of sodium iodate is relatively limited and there is a practical upper limit of about 0.5 M for sodium iodate. Undissolved sodium iodate is to be avoided and therefore the concentration of sodium iodate and the temperature of storage of the sterilant solution need to be so chosen as to avoid problems arising from lack of solubility, e.g. clogging of filters and change in the concentration, and therefore the effectiveness of the sterilant solutions.

Also iodine crystal formation must be avoided since this also may lead to such problems as clogging of filters. For any particular sodium iodate concentration there is a minimum concentration of potassium iodide to prevent iodine crystal formation. This minimum can be readily determined by routine tests.

In a typical sterilising method using the sterilant of the present invention the void space of the steriliser tray containing the surgical instrument(s) is filled with sterile water and then

- 5 -

emptied to be replaced by sterile air. The void space is then filled with 1% Cetrimide. This is achieved by mixing 19.5% Cetrimide (200 ml) with 3700 ml sterile water, and then emptying to be replaced by sterile air. The void space is then refilled with 1% Cetrimide and left to stand for 10 minutes before being drained and refilling with sterile air. Three successive washes with sterile water are then performed and each time the void space is allowed to fill with sterile air. The tray is then filled for example with 0.25 M sodium iodate in 0.1 M sodium acetate pH 4.0 also containing 0.3 M potassium iodide. This solution is retained for ten minutes before being drained to be replaced by sterile air. The tray is then filled with sterile water and finally emptied to be replaced with sterile air.

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- 6 -

CLAIMS:

1. A method of sterilising surgical instruments
5 at ambient temperatures which method comprises firstly
washing the instrument with water, then with a
detergent liquid having bactericidal properties to
remove blood, body fluid and/or body tissue adhering
to the instrument and thereafter washing the
10 instrument in a sterile aqueous solution of an iodate
and iodide at a pH of from 3 to 5.
2. A method as claimed in claim 1 wherein the
iodate is sodium iodate.
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3. A method as claimed in claim 1 or claim 2
wherein the concentration of iodate is from 0.01 M to
1M.
- 20 4. A method as claimed in claim 3 wherein the
concentration of iodate is from 0.05 M to 0.5 M.
5. A method as claimed in any one of the
preceding claims wherein the iodide is potassium
25 iodide.
6. A method as claimed in any one of the
preceding claims wherein the iodide is present in an
amount of 0.01 M to 1 M.
30
7. A method as claimed in claim 6 wherein the
concentration of iodide is from 0.03 M, preferably
from 0.1 M up to 0.5 M, preferably up to 0.3 M.
- 35 8. A method as claimed in any one of the
preceding claims wherein the detergent is a

- 7 -

bactericidal quaternary ammonium compound.

9. A method as claimed in claim 8 wherein the quaternary ammonium compound is Cetrimide.

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10. A method as claimed in claim 8 or claim 9 wherein the quaternary ammonium compound is present in an amount of from 0.07% to 5%.

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11. A method as claimed in any one of the preceding claims wherein the aqueous solution of iodate and iodide is buffered using an acetate buffer.

12. A sterile aqueous solution of an iodate at a concentration of from 0.01 M preferably from 0.05 M, to 1M and an iodide at a concentration of from 0.01 M to 1 M or 0.5 M, preferably to 0.3 M, buffered at a pH of from 3 to 5, for use as a sterilising liquid.

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

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A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER IPC 6 A01N59/12 A61L2/18		
According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC		
B. FIELDS SEARCHED Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols) IPC 6 A01N A61L		
Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched		
Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)		
C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
Y	WO,A,92 11875 (DUNCAN GROUP) 23 July 1992 see page 3, line 2 - line 35 see page 9, line 5 - line 27 see claims 1-6 ---	1-12
Y	US,A,2 918 400 (A.C.LOONAM) 22 December 1959 see column 1, line 23 - line 42 ---	1-12
Y	S.S.BLOCK 'Disinfection, Sterilization and Preservation' 1991, LEA & FEBIGER, PHILADELPHIA, US Fourth Edition chapter 8: W.GOTTARDI 'IODINE AND IODINE COMPOUNDS', pages 152-166 see page 153, column 1, equation (7) see page 153, column 2, lines 10-11 --- -/--	1-12
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.		
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Date of the actual completion of the international search 1 February 1995		Date of mailing of the international search report 0 8. 02. 95
Name and mailing address of the ISA European Patent Office, P.B. 5818 Patentlaan 2 NL - 2280 HV Rijswijk Tel. (+31-70) 340-2040, Tx. 31 651 epo nl, Fax (+31-70) 340-3016		Authorized officer Lamers, W

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C.(Continuation) DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT		
Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
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Information on patent family members

Intern. Appl. No.

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US-A-2918400	22-12-59	NONE	
JP-A-63068508	28-03-88	NONE	

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